IN PURLISHED WHERLY By BROWNLOW & HAWS.

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risements, to be paid for invariably in advance, with whom we keep regular accounts.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 19, 1867.

60V. BROWNLOW'S ADMINISTRATION VINDICATED.

Tennessee, June 3, 1867.

Unix-citizens of Bradley County I am not here to-day, as some seem to what was still more painful for him to un- down and driven from the State. lergo, the expense of printing it. But he THE DIFFICULTIES AT THE ORGANIZATION. as found that the "damned spots" on his

that the State had peace in all her borders and its government was as an easy-going machine.

Not so with what is sneeringly called Brownlow's Government." Born as it were upon a field of blood, it was the prize of gigantic struggle—the ransom of many thousand lives.

Compared the general laws and changed them, but because they could not help themselves. They were still rebels, though not armed and organized into brigades and divisions. They still hated the Union and Union inen.

MEASURES ADOPTED—EMANCIPATION.

Let us now briefly notice the practical measures these resolute men have adopted to protect the loyal people and to redeem the State before they had put off their uniforms. They sought revenge of those who had in the State before they had put off their distributed to their defeat. To have enfranchised them would have enabled them to have enfranchised them would have enabled them.

But to recur to the origin of the State sputation, like those described in the play Government. Its inauguration was no act Hamlet, will not wash out, and I leave of idle ceremony. It was performed unim to devote the balance of his life to vain | der the protection of the guns of Maj. Genxperiments in rubbing and rinsing. I shall eral Thomas. On the day its Legislature the course of my remarks to-day, notice assembled, the gallant Sheridan was "pushdetail a speech made by him at this ing matters" on Lee's partially beaten the State Government, but I shall not deem inaugurated, Grant was issuing paroles to hundreds of them who would gladly exnecessary to assault him further than the the officers and soldiers of Lee's army, stablishment of simple truth may expose while the columns of Joe Johnston, Kirby im to the censure of truthful men. And I Smith and Dick Taylor were still unbroken. hall not imitate the example of the rebel The loyal citizens of the State had, for the

ountry—the fame of Governor Brownlow, justice; to point the Legislature to an empty seditious aims.

Treasury—a heavy debt and a bankrupt and even the Governor's staff will survive people; to call attention to the wreck of our I have said that the negro was enfranchised for the frantic denunciations of the Thersites, who now leads the rebel column in Tennestics. I shall, therefore, learn from Ethersites and Baxter that coarse epithets and means to supply and support them—and many many the entire fund which had endowed them the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the entire fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the first of the State. The dispatch of President plants the fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the fund above all to list own protection. I may add that other great plants the fund above all to list own protection. I may add t having been stolen and carried away by the whether the Union men or the rebels shall submit, before I take up the matters of detail of general but concise view of the origin, and appalling task imposed upon an old general but concise view of the origin, and appalling task imposed upon an old general but concise view of the origin, and resolute will. He did not falter; neither and resolute will. He did not falter; neither the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest think you all see how the militia bill came to pass. First, the withdrawal by the President of all proposed upon an old involving such issues, with forty thousand of our friends—our men—unarmed, would have been unpart of Tananage and others; and thirdly, the negative resolute will. He did not falter; neither the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest the blue or the gray shall prevail; a contest to think you all see how the militia bill came to pass. First, the withdrawal by the Fresident of all production of the lawa; secondly, the rebellious conspiracies of the lawa; secondly, the rebellious conspiracies of gray men—unarmed, would have been unpart of the deal o General Government of Tennessee, I became did a majority of the Legislature. The General Government, who opened the doors of her difficulty of the great work of restoration as Secretary of State, and have an adverpart in its administration ever since. I became, nor do I seek to be relieved of the postably of any of its important measures. The present administration of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the State to the Union had been severed, and that blessed majority of the Degislature did not been recognized the meters of the structure. The difficulty of the great work of restoration was increased by the constant opposition and abuse of that blessed majority of which was increased by the constant opposition and abuse of that blessed majority of the Legislature did not been severed, and that blessed majority of the Legislature did not been severed and had different duties to perfect the proper was another reason. A great principle—nay, the very genius of our government, who opened the doors of her army to the negro in the dark hours of the surgel chies levy. It may be well enough to for the tunion, we have opened the borns, as then, we find him faithful. But there was another reason. A great principle—nay, the very genius of our government of every loyal cities. While the statement of Etheridge that there are 120,000 is likely and the ball the ball the ball the statement of every loyal cities. While the statement of formy struggle of the last two years with falter, but addressed themselves to the task wholesale charges of perjury made against them by the haleyon days of Carroll and Cannon, of task sufficient to dishearten the boldest under the set of 1866 new filed in my office about the set of 1866 ne

the laleyon days of Carroll and Cannon, of — task sufficient to dishearten the boldest and most experienced statesmen. At irist he many reports of the County Court, probably a large summany and a count of the Court of the United States, but in the darkest he had only been easily support and reported the united states and most experienced statesmen. At irist he many reports of the county court, probably a large through the United States, but in the darkest hour of the United Sta and commissions, issue an occasional pardon Such men as the Gants, Baxter, and men of and at a later day a few State bonds, but smaller caliber in your own town—never of enfranchising all the friends of the Union. So that his office was almost a sinecure. Such a fixed principles—adhered to the enemy bething as a private secretary or clerk or a cause there was where the money was to be infranchised, and only 40,000 disfranchised citizens. It is reported," "it is reported," "it is reported," "it is reported, "it is believed, etc., etc., when Carathers claimed to be Governor and Brownstand as a private secretary or clerk or a cause there was where the money was to be infranchised, and only 40,000 disfranchised citizens. It is believed, "it is believed," "it is reported," "it is reported," "it is reported," "it is reported," "it is reported, "it is believed, etc., etc., etc., when Carathers claimed to be Governor and Brownstand, and only 40,000 disfranchised citizens. It is believed, "it is believed, "it is believed," etc., etc., when Carathers claimed to be Governor and Brownstand, and only 40,000 disfranchised, and only 40,000 disfranchised citizens. personal staff or military protection, was made. Nelson, Heiskell, Campbell, and never thought of. An Adjutant General's other fossils stood still on the doctrines of Office was a myth dreamed of as contingent Calboun -honest, perhaps, but wholly inca-Will case of insurrection or war. As public of change or progress. The President,

though he was the military agent who had the struggle of srms in the State had cessed, the set the government on foot, and claimed its struggle for the mastery by other means commenced. We are told that the rebels "laid down their arms paternity, undertook the unnatural task of paternity, undertook the unnatural task of paternity. paternity, undertook the unnatural task of destroying it. He was actuated by inordinate academies, extend the time of perfecting grants, revise the revenue if necessary, and adjourn and go home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. Perhaps a few legal minds discerned or invariant and so home. gal minds discerned or imagined some de-fects in the general laws and changed them, that greatest body of men who ever as-but the State had a laws and changed them,

of gigantic struggle—the ransom of many the State from chaos and azarchy. Regardthousand lives. Guaranteed to the people ing the institution of slavery as the cause them would have been to have yielded to them the by the strong arm of the nation, whose prowess had wrenched it from the clutches of a million of rebels, it came into existence their first act was to strike the shackles in power, would have died in vain. To have placed them the relation of a million of rebels, it came into existence their first act was to strike the shackles in power, would have died in vain. To have placed them in the midst of anarchy, bloodshed, demor-direction and financial ruin. It is the suc-act made the freedman and as this Tennesses by a massacre equal to that of St. Baralication and financial ruin. It is the successor and indeed the product of that gov-dowed him with rights to be protected, and of every adherent of the Union. comment, which was written at Washington rendered him liable to wrongs to be rement half a sheet of paper and handed to a dressed, they set about to disembarrass the ment was not an agreeable task—not a labor of love. orgadier General, and proclaimed from the assertion of these rights and to remove evwrongs, and finally to arm him with the would have been assured that their lives and property whether there shall be a third and happier elective franchise, whereby he might pro-Whether there shall be a third and happier dective franchise, whereby he might produce of the State Government will depend in the conduct of these who are responsible. The repeal of the slave code, will show, for every grievance we have the finge 1860.

NOT WAY WORK OF THE MAJORITY, AND WHY

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THE MORE OF THE MAJORITY, AND WHY

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THE AND WHY

MARCH, 1865.

JORI A. BATTLE, Treasurer.

Augusta, April 21, 1865.

AUGUSTA, BATTLE, Treasurer.

Augusta, April 22, March, 1865.

Augusta, April 23, 1865.

Augusta, April 23, 1865.

Endes would have been safe, and their repeal of the close of the bank, the collective of the ban

would have fallen due last year, and are scripts, denoting rapid progress in the acheld by rebel officers and army contractors. quisition of knowledge. I was much sur-Think you that if the vaunted majority could have acted, they would not have provided day, at Nashville, when called upon to folfor the payment of these Sonds? And how, low a colored orator on the stump, to find sirs? By the confiscation of the property of myself unable to come up to the standard Union men. Such was the declared intention of the rebel leaders during the war .- Indeed I have come to the conclusion that Ask an honest, truthful rebel privately today what they intended to do with the culties of a man, including reason and comthe friends of the Union. If there had been nothwere explured by a detachment of Federal troops, Union men if they had secured their Con- mon sense. As the best evidence of which, peech of Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Secret federacy, and he will answer you promptly, I assure you that the forty thousand colored tary of State, on the Issues of the like Henry A. Wise, "we would have driven voters of Middle and West Tennessee have Canvass .-- Delivered at Cleveland them out of the State, and have confiscated no manner of use for Etheridge and Baxter their property to pay the war debt." And or their rebel supporters. They know who yet such men as Etheridge and Baxter detheir friends are, and will act accordingly. clare the State Government void because a I have said the object of enfranchising the

an individual. I hold that a public speaker But the same men tell you that the States resisted every measure for the relief of the has no right to call upon the people to quit their avocations and assemble to hear him leliver a harangue, either in defense of ernment has no right to interfere with a fernanchised, are the first to take him by their avocations and assemble to hear him deliver a harangue, either in defense of himself or in abuse of another. In plain language, I presume that you care but little about the personal puarrel between John Baxter and myself. And I assure you I baxter and myself. And I assure you I care but little. It is true I did consider the States and a few doubtful states and a few doubtful of the States and a few doubtful states. It is true I did consider the States and a few doubtful states and a few doubtful states and given the states and give them seats as called forth this State Guard, I would not support to the State Guard, which as a standing army of 8,000 men. I say to you frankly that it is a matter of profound regret that a necessity should exist for the active or ganization of the military lately carried the State of New York. Give them all dictions, the same that nominated Etheroscopic and a few doubtful remains at the first to take him by the hand, hail him brother, and bow to the same that a necessity should exist for the active or ganization of the military performed his duty.

The rebel State convention, composed of men who had made these threats and prediction of the military performed his duty.

It is also due to Mr. J. F. Brown, cashier of the men who had made these threats and predictions, the same that nominated Etheroscopic and they have a powerful party at the hand, hail him brother, and bow to the same that a second the state of the state of the state of the state him by the hand, hail him brother, and bow to the same that a necessity should exist for the active or captured that a necessity should exist for the active or captured the State of the State Guard, which is a standing army of 8,000 men. I say to you frankly that it is a standing army of 8,000 men. I say to you frankly that it is a standing army of 8,000 men. I say to you frankly that it i Baxter of sufficient importance to devote the Southern States and a few doubtful ridge, was the first to give them seats as called forth this State Guard, I would not support cort, saw the coin delivered, and gave the commitfileen minutes to him in August last, but States North and, sure enough, the General delegates. It would have amused you to him. But the responsibility rests in the first inare so numerous, this is as much time as I behalf, and the scenes of 1861 would soon cheek not more than a finger's length from an afford to spare to any one of them. This fifteen minutes caused poor Baxter to This fifteen minutes caused poor Baxter to State Government it had to invoke the sid of the was a cent more than the committee reported.

And there is no one crizen in the State more to blame for the presence of this State Government it had to invoke the sid of the was a cent more than the committee reported. The white handkerchief of Ed. Cooper State Government it had to invoke the sid of the was a cent more than the committee reported.

The white handkerchief of Ed. Cooper State Government it had to invoke the sid of the The coin was laid down in the Capitol by the miliired miles and read it to a few rebels, and and Union men would again be hunted needed no perfume on that occassion. Brethren (and sisters) of all colors dwelt tempts of the rebel majority, as it is vauntingly turn it over to him! Short-sighted mortals! They chose to trust their Governor, who had been en-Brethren (and sisters) of all colors dwelt effect of placing the ballot in colored hands. Etheridge will now bet five hundred dollars that he never was opposed to negro suffrage, and Baxter will incur "considerable expense"-his greatest annoyanceto secure a negro vote. They no longer deride the idea of walking up to the polls

LEGALITY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT. I will not stop here to discuss the legitimacy of andidate for Governor, who denounces most part, been driven out of it, and were ment—no Governor, no Legislature, no courts of then either in the Federal army, or wandering as exiles in other States. The State Ordinarily it is a natural right of every community itself was a disputed field of war; the contesting forces alternating in the occupancy of large districts, so that women and children and non-combatants knew not one day what flag would wave over them the next. When the rebel armies were forced to surplied his terms of abuse. what flag would wave over them the next. When the robel armies were forced to surround the smoke of the contest cleared away, the great State of Tennessee was politically, socially, financially and morally a wrock—a ruin. I need not describe in detail now, what you all saw and felt. I have not the fortune of Governor Brownlow in his message to return thanks for peace and not suffer by this means at least, and as the farm of the Union soldiers will be important as the saviors of this glorious government, I am prepared to expect that the reputation of the great Radical party of the g

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Franchise law has been by far the most exciting measure sdopted by the present Legislature. The necessity of its pussage is so generally understood that I shall speak of it but briefly. When

Still, I assure you, that the work of disfranchise It was one of stern necessity-a measure of self-NOT.

NOT.

of the people of Tennessee, and God by thanked showly lives not. Its establishment was in spite of them and in defiance of their bayonets, and it has been maintained and see in spite of them and in defiance of their bayonets, and it has been maintained on our loyar people), whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the same of the protection of our loyar people), whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the same of the protection of our loyar people), whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the people whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the people whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the people whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the people whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the people whether it seems in the loss of the continuous and the people whether it is encounted by the protection of our loyar people), whether it is encounted by the people whether it is a political steed and are encounted by the people whether it is a peo spirit of rebellion was still rife, and, like a smoth- ly style as the officers "having the assets in charge."

> I come now to speak of the State Guard, which stance on the President, and in the next place upon find that most of the boxes had been broken open the turbulent leaders of the rebel party in this State.
>
> And there is no one citizen in the State more to was six hundred thousand dollars in coin turned military authorities in the execution of the laws against the constant opposition and seditious atorganized under the very gons of Gen. Thomas. - trusted by their constituents with the highest effice This aid and protection was indispensable, and was promptly rendered by Gen. Thomas until Johnson and more violently assailed than any man of his peremptorily ordered him to give it no further pro-tection. This order was published, and was so stringent that Gen, Thomas considered he would have no power under it to disperse a mob in the city of Nashwilla. This order was justed at the integer of Governor two of their sworn and bended public of-Nashville. This order was issued at the instance of ficers, one of whom they had chosen to watch over just such men as Baxter, at a time when Johnson their Treasury, and required them to "investigate into and schedule the assets and ascertain the value ment General Thomas was soon after ordered to thereof." The task imposed on these officers was Louisville, and his troops were mostly sent to other one of much labor, requiring many weeks' hard Louisville, and his troops were mostly sent to other points. It is a well known fact that, upon the faith of this order, that Gen. Thomas should not interfere, a conspiracy was entered into to destroy the State Government. At the head of this movement, was John Baxter of East Tennessee, J. S. Brien of Middle Tennessee, and Emerson Ethericige of West Tennessee. Baxter came home from Washington in August last, declaring that the overthrow of the in August last, declaring that the overthrow of the State Government had been agreed upon, and would take place in sixty days. He made a number of speeches favoring the project. Etheridge left Washington arowing his purpose to exert his utmost to effect the same end, and about the same time. Brien

laws in 1865, and how, in spite of Gen. Thomas order, a valid election was defeated in twenty-nine counties of the State. The dispatch of President Johnson (who was then the friend of Union men), President himself predicted, that if the negroes attempted to vete, they would be butchered. Now I cosaity of some force to execute the present Franchise law. It may be well enough to inform these gentlemen once more that the Tennessee militia are

even of a fact or a document as proof. These are one time, enough for poor Tennessee. To be frank, the familiar phrases of the defamer. I wish I could I expect old Bob (Caruthers) didn't get his share. say for his credit that Baster was mistaken, of even \$750 GERESSBORO', Ga., April, 21, 1865. that he was ignorant and stepid. Unfortunately this plea cannot be made for him; fer in this same speech he discloses the fact that he is in possession of, and familiar with the very documents which disprove his assertions. Yes, he has, as he says, the Reports of the Comptroller of the Bank of Tennes-see, of the committees, the proceedings of the Logislature, etc., etc., which completely disprove every charge be makes. He is counsel, he says, in a certain suit, and familiar with the case. In that very

suit the evidence is filed which directly contradicts bis statements or insinuations. I am not here to tell you what "I am told," what I am informed, 'nor what is "reported." I have fat goose. been to the records, and speak by it and from it. might content myself with a simple denial of the T. D. Flippin, Esq., Griffin, Ga.: charges against the officers of the State Government, so long as no proof is offered, but as I have the facts and documents to establish their defense, I proceed to present them.

ASSETS OF THE BANK OF TENNISSEE. In reference to the assets of the Bank of Tennessee, Baxter says: "The books of the bank, I am fold, show that among the assets recovered there was over six hundred thousand dollars in coin." Baxter was never told that the books of the bank showed any such thing. He never heard any such thing .-The falsehood is deliberate and understandingly asserted. He knew that the books had been kept since 1861, and had not a single entry as to the transactions of 1862-3-4 and 5. He was counsel for Cleage, and he admits he was in communication with other officers of the bank who had accompanied it in its meanderings for three years and two menths "away down South in Dixie." - He knew, as he admits, that

months of genuine, heartfelt loyalty on the part of amount marked on each, and each box or keg sealed | \$500 the Southern people would not have brought about up with scaling wax. In this condition the "assets" an entire restoration of all their lost rights. I had traveled by rail, by wagon, by boat and by dray, for an entire restoration of all their lost rights. I had strong hopes last winter that such a happy state of three years and over, closely attended by presidents, things was about to occur; but all my hopes were dashed to the ground by the nomination for Governor of an apostate Unionist and an open and declared sedimonist and enemy to the Union people. It was with pain that I recognized the fact that the spirit of tehellion was still rife and like a smoth. It is not continued by the papers recovered to have helped themselves as occasion required. These are the gentlemen spoken of by Mr. Baxter in the most courtier of the spirit of tehellion was still rife and like a smoth. ing else, that nomination shows the wisdom of the and a portion of the "officers having them in late Franchise law and of the Militia law, I shall charge were arrested. But a portion of the offinot stop to defend the details of the Franchise law.

It is objected that the Governor appoints the Registers, and Baxter denounces these Registers as "degraded creatures," "sarvants," "facile instruments," etc., etc. The same epithets would have been applied to them by disfranchised rebels if they had off a large amount of gold, sometimes stated at the same epithets would have been applied to them by disfranchised rebels if they had off a large amount of gold, sometimes stated at been appointed in any other way. This volley of \$60,000, and sometimes at \$100,000. How the facts announced, to prosecute a personal quarrel, am not here to defend myself, nor to asall a particular individual, or the record of sail a particular individual or the sail a particular individual or the record of sail a particular individual or shot gun, should not debar an applicant from obtain- even the number of boxes containing coin. The boxes, kegs, etc., were weighed by the captors and placed in charge of a Federal Captain with orders to turn them over to the civil authorities of Tennes-

> day, but never necused of dishonesty. A man as on the staff, but well known to the Governor and signed to this duty because of his fine business capacity and because his services would incur no adlabors with open doors, in presence at all times of the guard and generally of a crowd, who were com-Captain Heydt was next door to the counting. Six persons instead of three were now responsible, and I may be permitted to say that there was not one of the six in whom, the public did not confide as much as in John Baxter, Esq. No honest man of these there remained when capwould suspect anything criminal in these proceedings. But the thief is always suspicious. He knows what he would do himself if opportunity should of-I am not here to moralize-I am dealing in facts. There was nothing to show how many of the kegs and boxes were missing. The seals of many of them had been broken, and the weights and amounts were defaced, as was observed by all who saw them. One the vessels. Some papers were found inside of half

filled bags of gold, which may indicate the direction the missing coin has taken. I read a few of them merely as samples: BANK OF TENNESSEE, Chattanoogs, August 12, 1866. W. W. Clayton, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Please deliver to E. M. Bruce, or order, and hold his receipt for the same. Very truly, etc.,

John A. Fisher, Cashier. And sure enough the receipt is on file. One large box marked "No 37—lbs 641—\$30,000 in gold," seems to have been very unfortunate. On opening—an operation it had evidently become used to—there remained but \$10.175 of the gold and of these coupons were recaptured.... \$378.82 in silver, nearly \$20,000 gone out of one iox. But the documents found inside this box would in charge!" furnish a cariosity shop. I will read you some of them. Here is the bill or memorandum of its orig-

No. 37, Lbs. 641, \$30,000 in gold, Bank of Tennessee, Nashville and Knoxville. Bags of gold, 45,000 each, \$30,000, belonging to Of these were recaptured

And here you see Ishsm drew his salary in gold in April, 1865, two years after he was inclingible,

Received of Bank of Tennessee Seven Handred and Pifty Dollars in gold, in full of one-quarter's salary, as Governor of the State Tennesses. I. G. HARRIS, Governor, etc. Per LEON TROUSDALE, Col. & ATD. C. This receipt to be cancelled by Gov. Harris' own receipt, in the hands of Mr. T. D. Flippin, for same And here we get on the track of Baxter's cher and see where \$50,000 in gold went. This abe,000

with the \$58,000 of the Athens Branch shows Cleage

to have got \$108,000. Court him, Baxter; he is AUGUSTA, Ga., April 17, 1865. Dear Sir: Pay to Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, in gold, the receipt of Governor Isham G. Harris for (\$750) Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars, which he holds. Also. loan him One Thousand Dollars in gold, and take his note accordingly, the form of which note I herein close. You had better open one of the boxes be-longing to the Athens Branch, if convenient, as we loaned Cleage \$50,000; but if not convenient, then open the box belonging to the Shelbyville Branch, and count the whole contents, as I wish to know

how much it contains, and leave the receipt and

note in the box to represent the \$1,750 which you

Truly yours, etc., John A. Fisher, Cashier. Received from Joel A. Battle, Treasurer of Tenpesses, two thousand dollars, in full of my salary as Pressurer from the 6th of March, 1864, to the 6th of

GREENESSORO', Gs., April 27, 1865.

One day after date we promise to pay the Bank of Tennessee, or order, one thousand dollars in gold the amount of surplus revenue paid over the State coin, for value received. Witness our hand and by the General Government and set apart by the seals.

LEON TROUSDALE. [Seals.] constitution, article 9, section 10, and by legislative AUGUSTA, Ga., April 27, 1865. Pay self one thousand dollars, in American coin. THOS. A. CLEAG, For B. R. STRONG, Char.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 27, 1865. Pay self one thousand dollars in American coin. THOS. A. CLEAG, For J. G. M. RAMSET.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 28, 1865. Pay self one thousand dollars in American coin. THOS. A. CLEAG. To Br. Bank Tenn. Athens.

The other contents were: Loose gold to the amount of \$10,175. 1 small bag containing, in silver, \$378 82.

Take your pencils, gentlemen, and calculate the amount of Harris' salary for three years at \$3,000; Ray's at \$1,800; Dunisp's at \$2750; Battle's at 52,000, and you have the neat little sum of \$28,750. The salaries of the officers of the ident, \$3,000-Cashier, \$2,500-

Ten Presidents \$2,000 \$20,000 3 y's \$60,000 00 The men who are chargeable with the largestature as a nucleus of a new school fund to supply that which was lost. And what a spectacle have we?—

Ten Clashers 1,500 15,000 " 46,000 00 The men who are chargeable with the largest lar 1,500 15,000 " "

Amount paid to Atkins, Marshall and Specie of the Athens branch, never returned but sold by Cleag

Not amount of stealage in three years Now we will credit them with the amount of coin captured and re-

The amount of coin reported in the

vaults, Jan. 1,1862 ... age, freights, etc., found among the papers of the bank. This accounts for the entire specie fund without charging any part of it to the larceny of Fisher. I have heard it said that he had speculated in cetton with the funds of the bank, and elaimed that what he carried away was made in this way,

They carried off of domestic bills of

Missing bills of exchange ... They carried off evidences of notes and bills in suit Of these there remained when cap-

Missing notes and bills in suit \$307,317.94 They carried off of State bonds dis-

They carried off State bonds, purchased of the N. and N. W. R. R. Co ... All gone! Where are they, Baxter? Do inme hag of gold containing five thousand dollars, quire of your "officers having them in charge!" They carried off evidences of dues \$288,285.89 191,716.54

> Missing dues from other banks... \$ 95,569.35 All gone! Inquire of "the officers having them

They carried off School Land Of these were recaptured...... They carried off of notes of other

Missing notes on other banks \$1,961,874.50 | \$2,453.332. Nearly two millions in this item! Inquire of I have also the report of Comptender Dunlap, the officers having them in charge!"

showing the expenditures for the years 1860 and 1861 to be \$1,721.851 52.

Now let us settle with "the officers having the \$339,000. Ob, for a blush of shame on such a They carried off of good assets\$11,632,037.23 excess of expenditures of \$732,480 for the last two

claimed the right to use them, or by the two or three gentlemen appointed to ascertain what was left of them? Baxter asks you to not believe the one proposition, and I the other. Do you say that Fisher, been paid for five years. This had to be funded. We see where the money went."]

glad in this particular to credit him with ignorance, have been incurred if we had had no rebellion though it is mixed with malios and venom-" it is The State Penitentiary and Hospital for the Inlost to the people," he says, "lost to you and to me." sane had been carried on during the war mostly on (How grieved!). "It never will be recovered," etc., credit. Even the nurses and servants for these interm, for I do not believe he ever expected or de- books, of the expenses incurred in this way, and fund all is one bank. But he was a weak man and for repairs and tools and stock for the penitentiary fell into the hands of bankers a class that sometimes amount to about \$30,000. The emancipation of the overreach weak men in funds. He did wrong, in- slaves made a colored hospital for the instance necesexcitably wrong, and when censured and exposed sury, and \$10,250 has been expended for that pursued made to fear that a part of the fund was lost, he tried to atone for it by suicide—an act that show—items of increased expenses entailed upon us by od he had had more conscience than others you may Baxter and other advocates of the lost cause—such have in your minds. But this fund is the mere as the reclamation of the fugitives of five years of remnant of the school fund of the State—being unprecedented crime—conveying convicts to the what was left after your party, Mr. Baxter, had to penitentiary and the increased costs of printing and surrender it. I am of opinion from facts within everything else bought or nired by the State. Fifty my knowledge that not a dollar of it will be lost.— per cent, had to be added to the cost of public print-About \$300,000 only of it remains to be collected. ing, amounting to \$45,000, and the two extra set-I have seen a report of the receiver of the bank, sions of the Legislature, made necessary by the showing the pro-reta share of this fund to amount state of the country and protracted by the hiding to over \$200,000. Then there is the official bond of and bolting of Baxter's friends, cost \$75,000. But I the bank, as fiscal agent of the State, now on file in have already enumerated enough to show you that my office for \$200,000 more; and in addition, the those politicians who are ciamoring most about in-Received the amount of the within receipt in official bond of Stanford with good security for creased expenses are the most to blame for it.

been augmented since by proceeds of school lands, etc., to \$1,746,189 14. To this sam add \$932,870 19, constitution, article 9, section 10, and by legislative ensemment to the School Fund, and you find the grand total of this "sacred fund" deposited in the Bank of Tennessee, and carried off by Baxter's "officers who had them in charge" to be \$2,679,officers who had them in charge to be \$2,679.

018 33. Now you have every single dollar of that fund in Confederate money. Did Baxter complain of this when he spoke here! [From the audience—"No, no—that was all in the family."] This great fund, belonging as it did to the children of the State, of all parties and colors—held by the State as a trustee for their use-was, in defiance of the constitution, which declares that it "shall remain a perpetual fund," "inviolably for the support of schools throughout the State, carried away by men sworn to support that same constitution, and by its investment in Confederate money devoted to the support of treason. And this is the reason you I small bag containing, in silver, \$378 82.

These papers are on file in the Bank of Tennessee, in the well known hands of the writers them.

Shelly. Did Baxter complain that this great fund see, in the well known hands of the writers themselves. But I will not amuse you further with these interesting papers. I have read samples enough to show that Harris, Ray, Battle, Dunlap and the bank officers were paid their salaries out of these kegs and boxes. Let us now open an account current with Baxter's "officers having these assets in charge."

Shelly. Did Baxter complain that this great fund of nearly these millions "was lost to you and me". Did be cry out that this fund "will never be recovered?" Oh, no! These millions went to suit him, and he advecates the restoration to power of the party whose financial operations and peculations lost it to you. But if a dollar is temporarily applied by the State officers to pay the State debt, and leave the State officers to pay the State debt, and leave the State officers to pay the State debt, and leave the State officers to pay the State debt, and leave the State of the party whose financial operations are party whose financial operations are party whose financial operations. amounts to about the one-ninth part of the school Clerk, \$2,500—Teller, \$2,500........ \$31,500.00 fund applied by the Baxter Etheridge party to the There were ten branch banks, each with its Pres- "lest cause." It was designed by the Legislature 45,000.00 squandered and pillaged from the bank, who went with it, hovered around it, thrust their hands into 2.050.00 its kegs and boxes until but a pittance was left, and ings" is supposed to be endangered to the people.— No paper has been so noisy about this 'ascred fund' as the Nashville Union. I am told that Torbet, the President of the bank which contained the lost school fund, is one of the owners and a writer for 446,719.70 that sheet. And there is Trousdale, another repuanother editor of a newspaper, who seem to have been repeatedly on hand when chisels and hammers were used in the distribution of he school fund .cred fund. O faithful guardians of public treasure. Cry aloud and spare not. Your record so fits you

I make no defense for the "financial young gen tleman" Baxter charges with having sold the "financial young gentleman," as Baxter well knew and I am inclined to credit this version of the affair. was never entrusted with the sale of a single dollar.

But let us see now what Baxver's "officers having of the coin, nor with the reception of the proceeds. these assets in charge" did with the other assets of The Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller the bank. For it must be remembered that this were ordered by the Legislature, by act of June 9, \$720,000 in coin constituted only about the sixteenth | 1865, (see acts of 1865, page 53.) "to invest the coin part of the valuables of the bank. I hold in my in United States or Tennessee bonds," at their dis-hand the official report of the present Board of Di-cretion. United States 7-30 securities having been rectors of the bank, made in November last, after selected as the best temporary investment, the Gov-. \$2,314.367.32 ket value. This correspondence was published at Of these remained when captured 1,086,863.69 | the time, filed in the proper offices and subsequently reported to the Legislature, and it has again been published in a late number of the Knozville Whig. I will not consume time by reading it now. The negotiations being complete and the price fixed, Captain Thomas was despatched with the train Cooke & Co. received a portion of it by weight, it amounted to a trifle more than the actual count of the committee. The calculation was made at the \$799,008.05 price agreed on in the telegraphic correspondence, and amounted to \$618,250, which was sent by express to the Governor, sealed up in packages. It was not unsealed or counted when it arrived, but placed in the Comptrollers safe, where it remained untouched until it had to be delivered under the law \$139,223.33 to the Tressurer as Superintendent of Public Inthe reception of the proceeds, Captain Thomas nav-Missing State bonds \$ 33,223,33 er handled a dollar. He was in Chicago when the 7-30s arrived at Nashville. An honest man can see \$110,120.40 nothing wrong in this entire transaction, but a third 005,000.00 will imagine all sorts of villanies. Baxter and Fisher and the "officers in charge of the assets" may see how frauds may have been committed, but you

> HIGH TAXES AND EXPENDITURES. It will take but a few minutes to dispose of Baxter's cant about high taxes and heavy expenditures. 00,000 00 given and statement made by this reformer are will-fully exaggerated. If he had the items before him, as I have here, he saw and knew that every dollar of additional expense incurred by the State Govern-ment was the direct and legitimate fruit of that rebellion in which he tried so hard to figure, and did figure as an erator and office secker. Let us see how the account stands. I have here an official \$2,045,200.00 statement, taken from the books of the Comptroller, from which it appears that the expenditures of the

When recaptured they were worth 0,000,000.00 been in his office for six years, Baxter asserts that the annual taxes before the war only amounted to cheek! But these official documents do show an years over the years 1800 and 1961. Reserv minded man will wonder, in view of the wide spread ruin that existed in 1860, that the increase of Whole amount of missing assets.\$ 8,508,376.30 expenditures has not been much greater. A few Inquire of "the officers having the assets in items resulting from the rebellion will account for this excess. One item alone accounts for two-thirds Of these assets recaptured, more than one-half is of it that of interest paid on bonds leaned to rail-Tennessee, or order, one thousand dollars in gold in uncurrent money or notes on debtors now insol- roads. Previous to the war, not a dollar bad been vent. So that it is not likely the whole will amount paid on this account, except in one or two instances to one million, leaving a net loss over ten millions of small amounts, which were promptly refunded of dollars to the people of the State by a party that Baxter thinks ought to be rectored to power as a Government has had to pay a little over \$500,000 matter of economy! Now where are these eight on account of railronds so hadly injured by the reand a half millions? Where are these half millions bellion that they were unable to meet their interest, of State bonds and coupons? This two millions of (The precise amount will appear on a settlement missing bank notes and this two and a half million | with our fiscal agents -enough is known, however, of discounted notes and bills? Is it seest likely now, to authorize this statement.) And who is to they were used by those who run them off and blame for the destruction of our railroads? Brown-

> the guilty wretch now hiding in Europe, has get | and the interest on the funded debt paid out of the your money, or has your old Governor or your treasury. This alone amounted to \$26,724 30. neighbor boy, Sam Hunt, got it? [From the crowd | Then there was the State Capitol stripped denuded of everything in all its rooms and departments. The present State officers found orders already issued by Military Governor Johnson, to re-Baxter seems to have no knowledge as to what furnish the State bouse. These bills, with repairing, enstitutes the school fund of Tennessee and I am etc., amount to \$48,581, but little of which would

You know, sir, nothing about it, if you do, stitutions had to be paid in 1805 for services in our assertions are utterly reckless. It was an un-ortunate error in Stanford—I will use no harsher I have made a calculation from the Comptroller's igned that the fund would be lost-to place this find they reach over \$40,000. The appropriations

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,